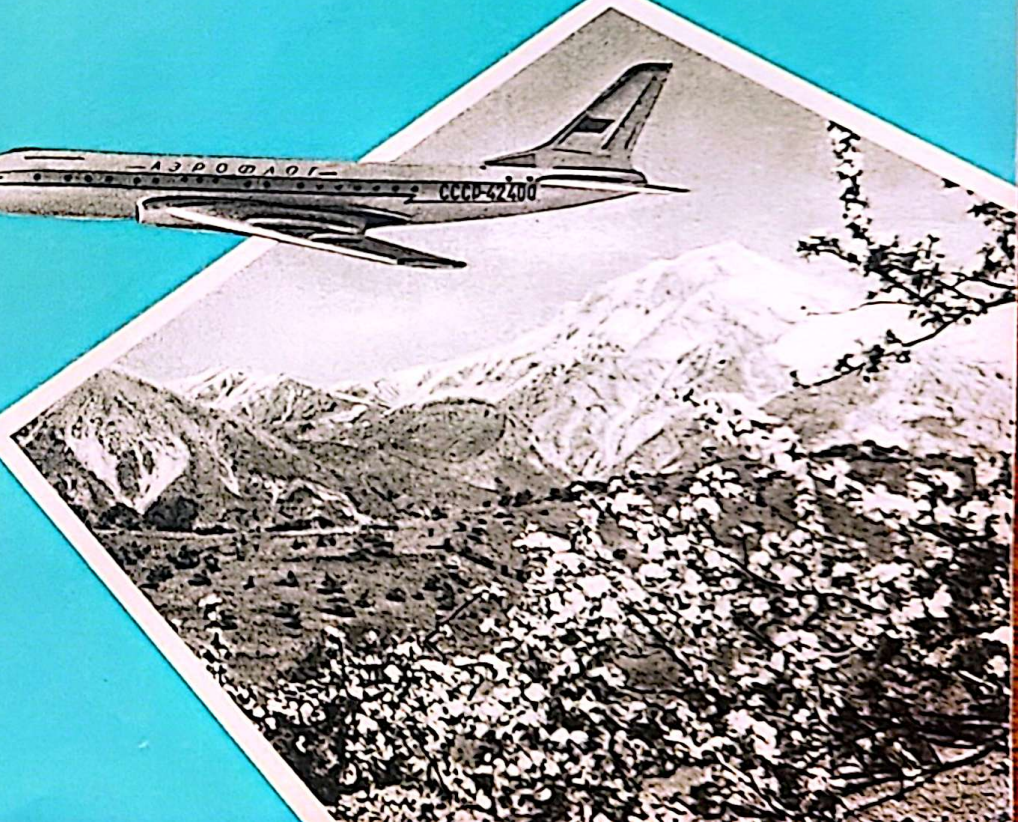
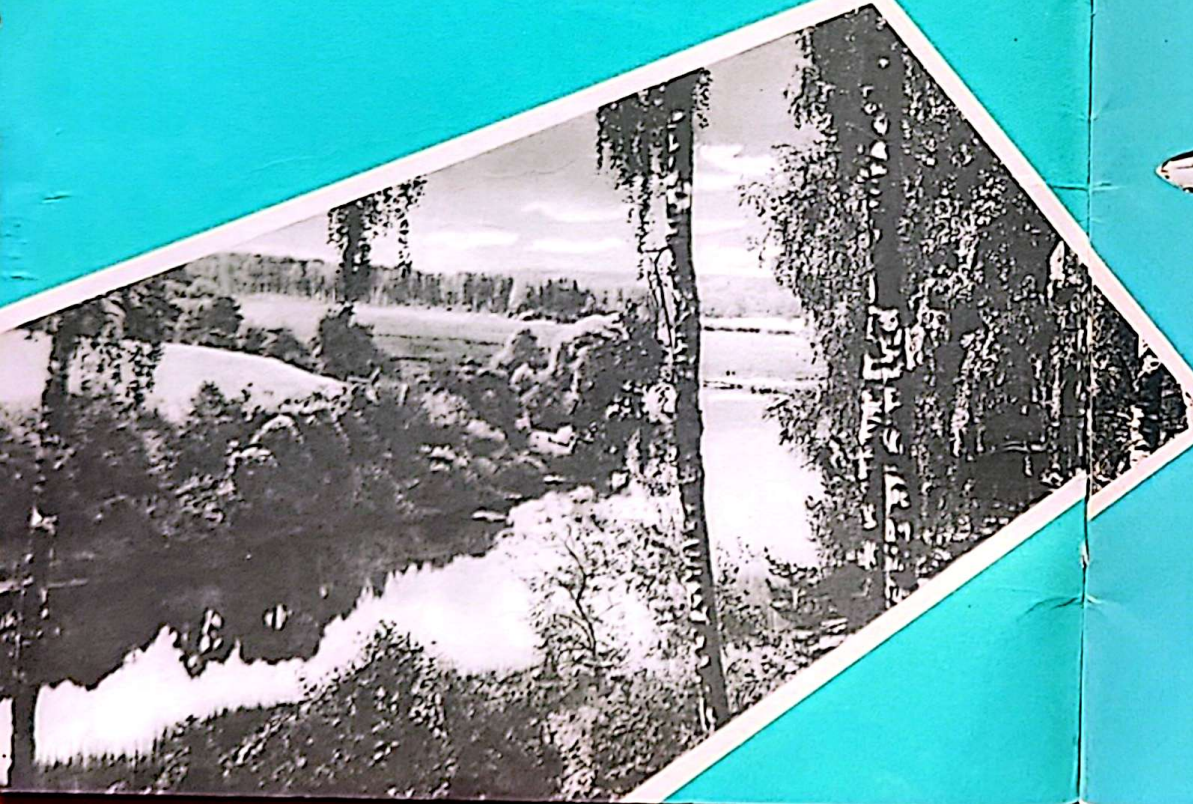
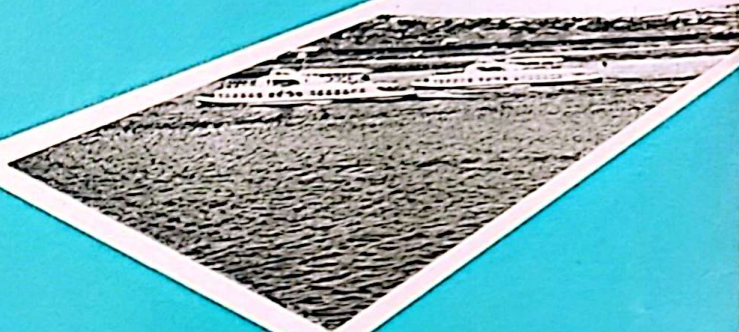
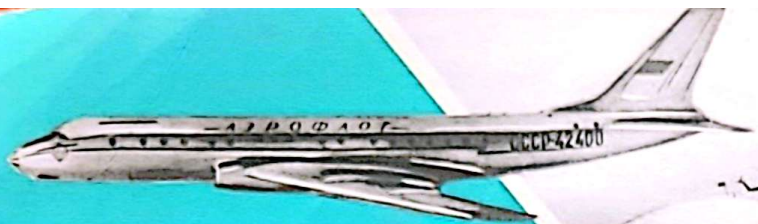
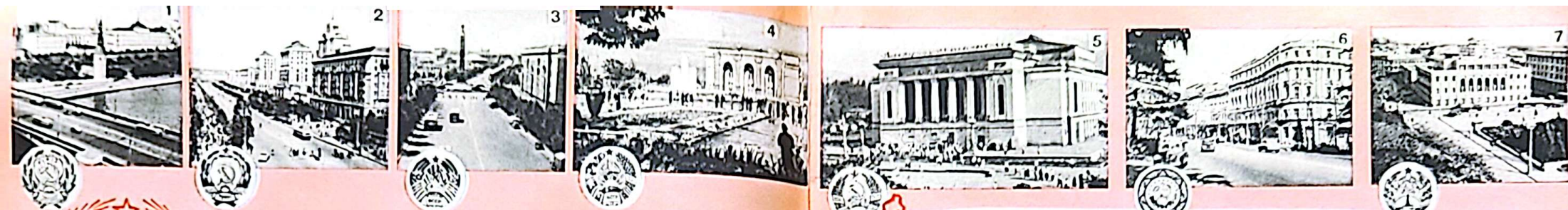


1961

USSR







1. The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.
Capital, Moscow
2. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Kiev
3. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Minsk
4. The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Tashkent
5. The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Alma-Ata
6. The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Tbilisi
7. The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Baku
8. The Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Vilnius
9. The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Riga
10. The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Tallinn
11. The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Kishinev
12. The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Frunze
13. The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Stalinabad
14. The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Yerevan
15. The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.
Capital, Ashkhabad





Sitting of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet at the Grand Kremlin Palace

The Soviet State

October 1917. The Soviet state was born in October 1917, on the day when the socialist revolution took place in Russia. It is hard to overestimate the importance of this event. The ideas of October won the support of millions of people because they brought them freedom and happiness.

For the first time in history working people – the workers and peasants – are in power. In consequence not only has Russia's political system altered, but the country's entire economy has been radically reconstructed. One of the first of the Soviet Government's decrees immediately abolished private ownership of the land, without compensation to the landlords, and transferred it for use in perpetuity to those who cultivated it. What millions of peasants had dreamed about and fought for for centuries came to pass.

At the same time the Soviet state nationalised the banks, railways, merchant fleet and, a little later, the whole of large-scale industry. The people became the undivided owners of the country's wealth.

All this offered the widest opportunity for rapidly developing industry, transport and agriculture, increasing the wealth of society, fairly distributing the wealth created, raising the material and cultural standards of the working people, and for genuinely developing the human personality.

It has made particular progress in space exploration. It was the first in the world to launch a man-made satellite of the earth, send its pennant to the moon, fire living creatures into outer space and bring them safely back to earth, and accomplish a manned space flight. On April 12, 1961 Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet citizen, orbited the earth in the spaceship **Vostok** and came safely back.

Soviet man ushered in the era of space flight, thus furnishing evidence of the unlimited possibilities socialism provides for scientific and technological progress and for man's mastery of the forces of nature.

The Soviets. In the U.S.S.R. the people rule the country through the Soviets of Working People's Deputies. All the power of the state in the U.S.S.R. is in the hands of the Soviets, from the local Soviets in the towns and villages to the highest organ, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. All the state organs derive their powers from the Soviets and are controlled by them.

The Soviets are mass organisations. They have a total of 1,800,000 deputies. Each deputy is in close contact with his electors and periodically renders an account of his work to them. If he does not justify the high confidence placed in him, he can be recalled by the people who elected him before the expiry of his term of office as deputy.

Apart from the deputies, more than 2,500,000 men and women take an active part in the work of the Soviets as members of permanent committees set up by them.

The Supreme Soviet is the highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. It is elected for a term of four years. Among the deputies there are men and women of different nationalities, young people and representatives of the older generation. Out of the 1,378 deputies (in the 1958 elections), 831 are workers and peasants (614 of whom work directly in production), the rest are scientists and authors, doctors and engineers, agronomists and artists, social workers and trade-union officials and members of the Soviet armed forces.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. consists of two chambers having equal rights – the Soviet of the Union

and the Soviet of Nationalities; thus, the structure of the Supreme Soviet itself reflects two important aspects of Soviet democracy – the equality of all citizens and the equal rights of all nationalities, great and small. The Soviet of the Union is elected on the basis of the administrative areas in the proportion of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population. Each Union Republic elects 25 deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities, each Autonomous Republic – 11, each Autonomous Region – 5, and each National Area – 1 deputy.

The Soviet of Nationalities is necessary because of the multi-national composition of the country's population. The task of this Soviet is to ensure that every nationality in the U.S.S.R. has an opportunity of directly expressing its national interests in the Supreme Soviet.

The sessions of the two chambers are held simultaneously. The Supreme Soviet adopts the plans for the development of economy and also the U.S.S.R. Budget; it exercises legislative power and has the right to put forward amendments to the Constitution. It forms the Government of the U.S.S.R. (the Council of Ministers), elects the Supreme Court and appoints the General Prosecutor.

The Union Republics. The population of the U.S.S.R. which is over 216,000,000 is formed of more than 100 peoples and nationalities, large and small in number. The numerically largest nation, of more than 114,000,000, is the Russian, while in the Caucasus there are nationalities of only a few hundred people.

All forms, even the slightest, of discrimination against or inequality of nations were long ago abolished in the U.S.S.R. During the earliest days of Soviet power, in November 1917, Lenin signed the Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia, which abolished all forms of national superiority and all restrictions. The right to self-determination for every nation, and also the right to form an independent state, was recognised.

Today the U.S.S.R. consists of 15 Union Republics: the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirghiz, Tajik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics. Each of them, irrespective of size of population, territorial area and economic strength, enjoys equal rights with the rest of the republics. For example, although the Armenian S.S.R. is almost 570 times smaller in territory and has a population 86 times smaller than the R.S.F.S.R. they both enjoy completely equal rights.

Each Republic elects an equal number of deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Any Republic may demand the convening of an Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Soviet or call for a referendum on a national scale. One representative of each Republic is a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The Council of Ministers and the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. include respectively the Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers and Supreme Courts of all the Union Republics, with full rights.

Every Union Republic has its own Constitution which reflects the characteristic features of the life of its people, its own citizenship, its own Supreme Soviet and Government (the Council of Ministers), its own national anthem, emblem and flag. The Union Republics direct the development of their own economy. Each of them has the right to maintain its own armed forces and to enter into direct relations with foreign powers. Byelorussia and the

Ukraine are not only members, but founder members of the United Nations Organisation.

Besides the indigenous nationality, there are other peoples living on the territories of some of the Union Republics. Some of these peoples have their own distinctive features of everyday life and a homogeneous national composition, and have therefore established their own national states within the Union Republics and enjoy autonomous rights. A people which forms its own Autonomous Republic enjoys the rights of state self-administration on its own territory. There are 19 Autonomous Republics (in 1960) in the U.S.S.R. Autonomous Regions (of which there are 9) and National Areas (of which there are 10) form yet another kind of autonomy.

The Rights of Citizens. People living in the U.S.S.R. enjoy the broadest democratic rights. The Constitution guarantees every person the right to work, leisure, material security in old age and when disabled, the right to education and to form social organisations. All citizens enjoy freedom of speech, press, assembly and public meeting, street processions and demonstrations. They have complete freedom both of religious worship and of conducting anti-religious propaganda. All this holds good in actual fact, in living practice.

Every citizen is guaranteed work, receives free education and free, extensive medical attention. In old age or incapacitation the state provides a pension (without any preliminary deductions from wages). The people take an active part in the country's social life. The Government has granted the people full use of the finest buildings and halls for holding assemblies, meetings and conferences, and provided printing presses, stocks of paper and radio stations.

Equal Rights for Women are guaranteed throughout the country because of the whole system of life. Women equally with men enjoy the right to work, to payment for work, to leisure, social insurance, medical attention and education.

The socialist state protects the interests of mother and child, gives assistance to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers, affords women about four months' leave of absence from work with wages during pregnancy and after child-birth and gives opportunities for the use, free of charge, of the services of maternity homes and women's and children's consultation centres. Kindergartens and crèches are available for mothers. The charge for their services is extremely small, since these institutions are chiefly maintained by the state.

All this and numerous other day-to-day services naturally give the Soviet woman free time to develop and make the widest use of her abilities, to play an important part in social life. It is no accident, for example, that more than one-third of the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics and to the local Soviets are women.

The Helmsman of Soviet Society. The guiding centre of all the country's social and state organisations is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (C.P.S.U.). The Party is a voluntary, militant association of Communists holding identical views, an association of the finest representatives of the working people. It consists of about 9,000,000 members.

The Party, which was founded by V. I. Lenin over half a century ago, has travelled a long road of heroic struggle to achieve well-being and happiness for the people and to

improve their standard of living. By its irreproachable, self-sacrificing service to society it has won the full confidence and support of all working people. Under its leadership the peoples of the U.S.S.R. have achieved socialist industrialisation and the reconstruction of the countryside, a cultural revolution, and have built socialism. With the Communists leading them, the Soviet people won a historic victory on the battlefields of the Patriotic War against fascist Germany and her allies. The Party was the organising force which directed the energies of millions of people working to restore the towns and villages, factories and workshops that were destroyed in the cruellest of wars history has ever known.

Today, under the leadership of the C.P.S.U., the new communist society is being built in the U.S.S.R., a society that will provide for all the material and spiritual needs of man.

The Largest Mass Organisation of the Working People.

Various organisations of the working people play an important part in the social life of the country: the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League, the U.S.S.R. Committee of Youth Organisations, the Soviet Women's Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee, the creative unions of the artists, journalists, writers, cinematograph workers and composers and many other societies of all kinds.

The trade unions are the largest mass organisation of the working people. They have a total membership of over 55,000,000, which is almost all the workers and other employees in the country.

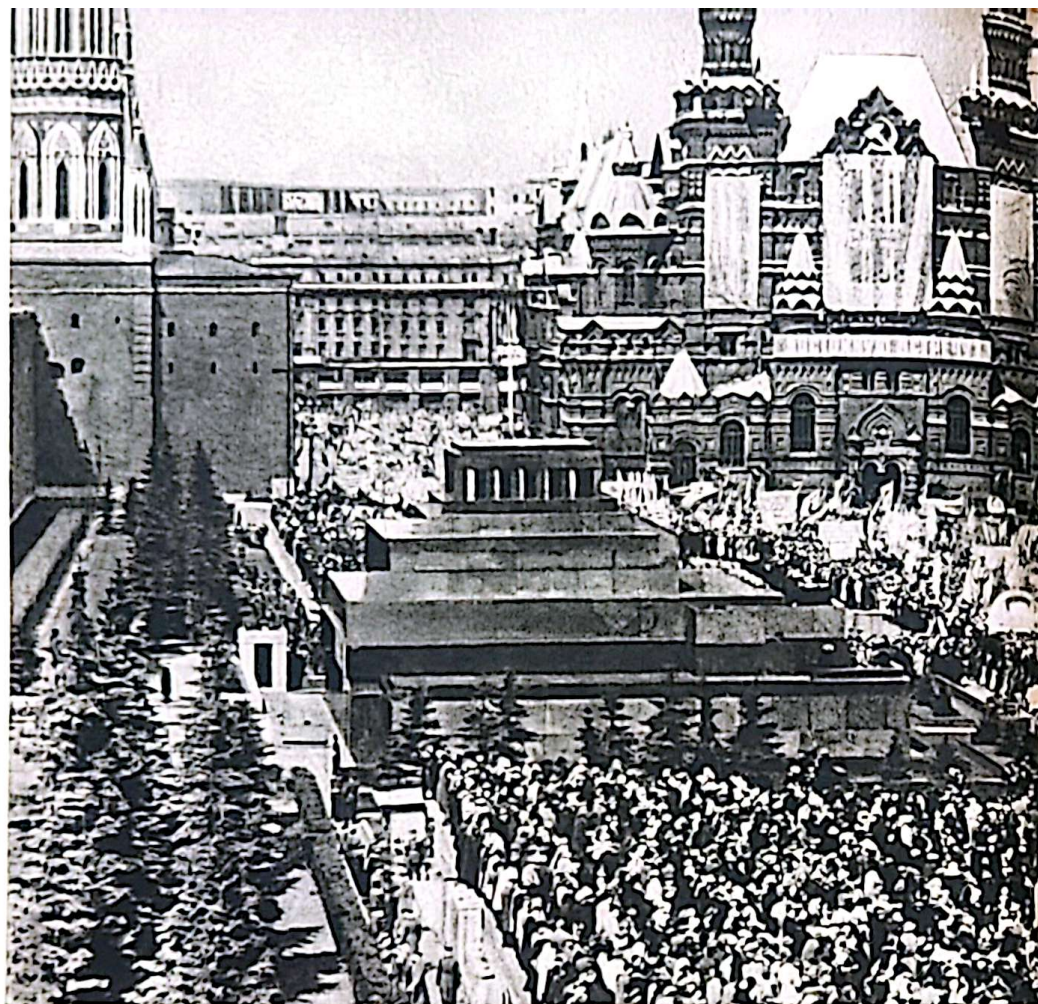
In conditions where the working people control all the industrial enterprises and are the masters in the land, the production interests of the state administration which, in effect, consists of the authorised representatives of the people, coincide with those of the trade unions. It is in the interests of the trade unions and the administration alike to fulfil state plans and to develop production, since increases in the country's wealth go hand in hand with increases in the material well-being of the workers and other employees.

The trade-union committees represent the workers and other employees on all labour questions; they conclude collective agreements with the administration, assist in drafting the production plans of the industrial enterprises. The trade unions are responsible for state supervision over the observance of labour legislation and public control over labour protection. Tariff rates, new output quotas and systems of wage payment are established only with the agreement of the trade-union committees. These committees investigate labour disputes on complaint by the workers and their decisions are binding on the administration. Should the administration refuse to carry out such a decision, its implementation can be compulsorily enforced. Without the consent of the trade-union organisation, no worker or other employee can be dismissed from his work.

The Soviet trade unions have large material resources at their disposal. In 1959 their budget exceeded 730 million rubles*. In addition, they have complete control over all the social insurance funds, which are allocated entirely from the State Budget. And these funds are tremendously large! In 1960 they reached the figure of 7,000 mil-

* The figures are based on the new ruble exchange rate, introduced in the U.S.S.R. on January 1, 1961 in connection with the alteration in the scale of prices, i.e., the tenfold reduction in all prices and payments. Thus one new ruble equals 10 old rubles.

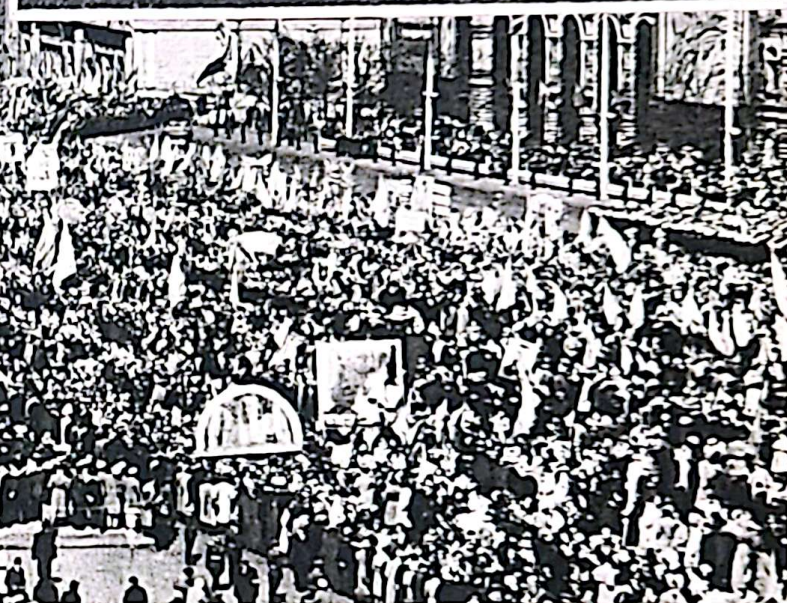
The gold content of the Soviet ruble, as from January 1, 1961, is 0.987412 grams of pure gold. Under the new rate of exchange one U.S. dollar equals 0.90 ruble.



N. S. Khrushchov and the Soviet flyer Yuri Gagarin, the world's first cosmonaut,



greet the working people of Moscow during a demonstration in Red Square on May 1, 1961



lion rubles. They are used entirely to satisfy the most varied needs of the working people.

The trade unions participate in the allocation of housing, control the work of the communal canteens and shops, organise summer holidays for children. In 1959 the trade unions were responsible for almost 19,000 clubs, homes and palaces of culture, as well as more than 26,000 libraries.

Social Self-Administration. As Soviet society develops the role of the social organisations correspondingly in-

creases. A number of functions of the state apparatus are gradually passing into their hands.

The increased role and strength of the trade unions, for example, have made it possible to transfer to their administration functions of the state organs relating to certain questions of cultural services for the working people. All the sanatoria and rest homes are now managed by the trade unions. Social bodies, and not the state, now guide the work of the sports societies with their many millions of members.

Social organisations have also begun to undertake the

work of maintaining order, side by side with the militia, procurator's offices and the courts. The apparatus of the militia and state security organs has been considerably reduced. People's volunteer detachments for the maintenance of public order and comrades' courts have been established at factories, offices and at the house-manager's offices. Moral persuasion and social education are chiefly applied in the work of these organisations.

The creative hand of the Soviet people is seen in the industrial, social and cultural spheres of life. Since 1958, for example, universities of culture have been established in response to suggestions from the people themselves.

Land and metallurgical workers, miners and textile workers, people of the most varied occupations attend these universities in their leisure hours; they study painting and music, literature and theatre. Prominent public figures, writers, theatrical workers, artists, composers and others assist the people's universities (of which there were nearly 4,000 in 1960 with one million people attending them).

The emergence of the people's theatres is the new trend in the cultural life of the U.S.S.R. Amateur art activities flourish alongside the professional arts and involve more than seven million people.



The Inheritance from Old Russia. It is hard to realise that only a few decades ago Russia produced less than three per cent of the total industrial output of the world. In her economic development she lagged 50-100 years behind the U.S.A., Germany and Britain.

Only a few industrial areas were scattered among the fields and forests like oases in a desert. Russia had to buy all her machine-tools and equipment, her coal and phosphate fertilisers and even building materials. Foreign entrepreneurs owned many large factories and orefields, coalmines and railways.

This was the inheritance that came to the young Soviet Republic in October 1917.

An Industrial Power. Just as the foundations of a building give it stability and strength, so, in a large country, heavy industry is the foundation for developing all the industry and agriculture and improving living standards, the foundation which makes the country independent.

The Soviet people laid down this foundation; they built a mighty power, metallurgical and machine-tool basis for their economy. The Soviet Union today produces the most up-to-date cars and huge high-speed air liners, tractors and combine-harvesters, wireless and television sets, electric locomotives, gigantic turbogenerators, as well as the most up-to-date automatic lathes, electronic computers and atomic reactors.

With the active support of the Russian and, later, of the other Soviet peoples, many nations and nationalities of the U.S.S.R., in only two or three decades, have travelled a road of development which, in different conditions, would have required whole centuries. Today, for example, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia and Tajikistan produce more than 60 times as much output as in 1913. Kazakhstan, only recently a backward country, now produces as much industrial output per head of population as is produced in Italy.

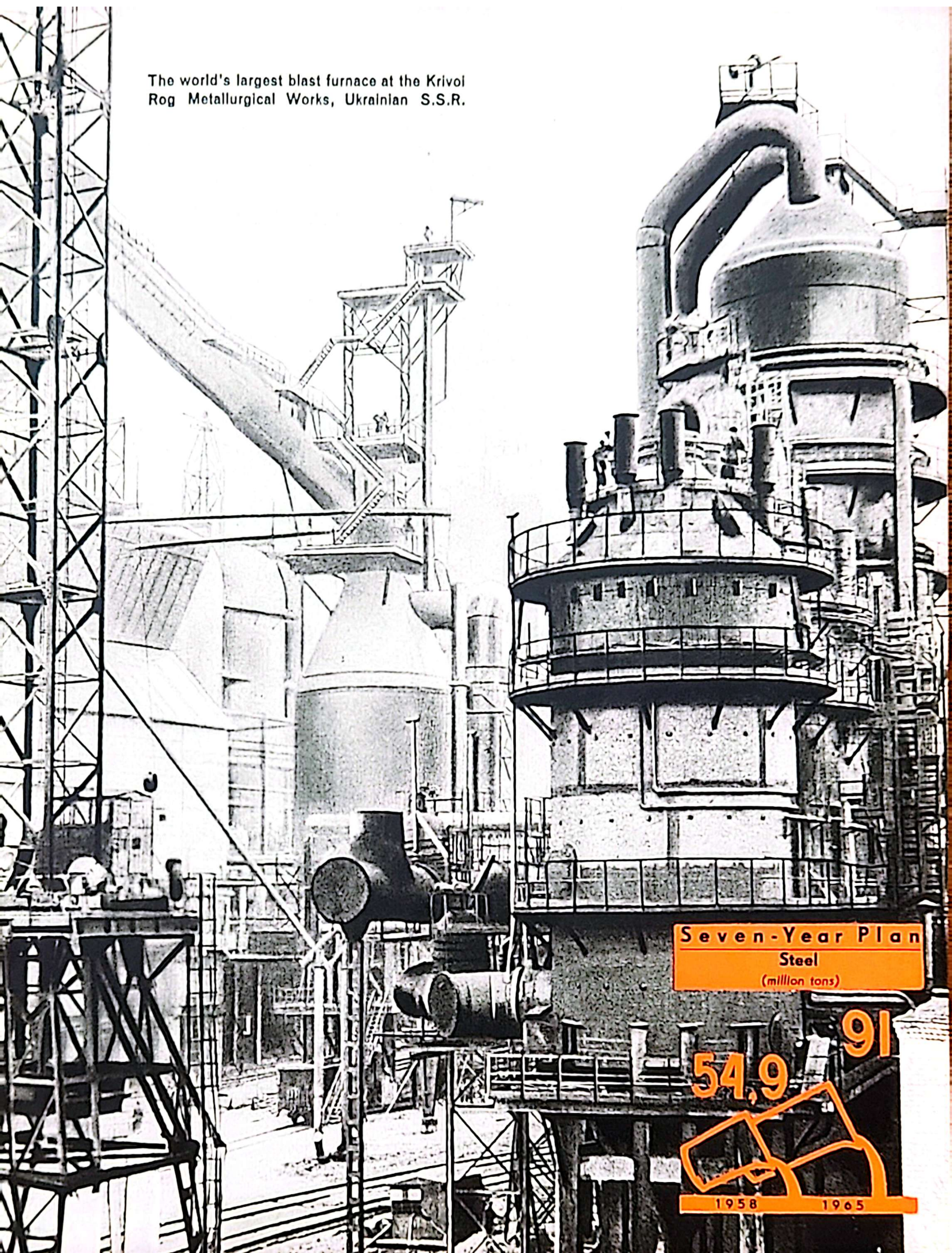
A special feature of the socialist system of economy is the high rate of development, which is considerably higher than that of capitalist economy.

Here are a few examples. In 1960 labour productivity in Soviet industry increased more than 11 times as compared with 1913, due to the mechanisation and automation on a broad scale and the rise in the technical skill of the workers themselves. Today the U.S.S.R. has passed the level of labour productivity in Britain and France and has considerably closed the gap separating it from the level of labour productivity in the U.S.A.

In the U.S.S.R., the average annual increase of industrial output during forty-two years (1918-59) was 10.1 per cent, whereas in America it was only 3.3 per cent; during the last six years (1954-59) the corresponding figures were 11.3 per cent and 2.4 per cent. Between 1913 and 1959 the entire industrial output in the U.S.S.R. increased 40-fold, and in the U.S.A. only 5-fold.

The Country's Economy

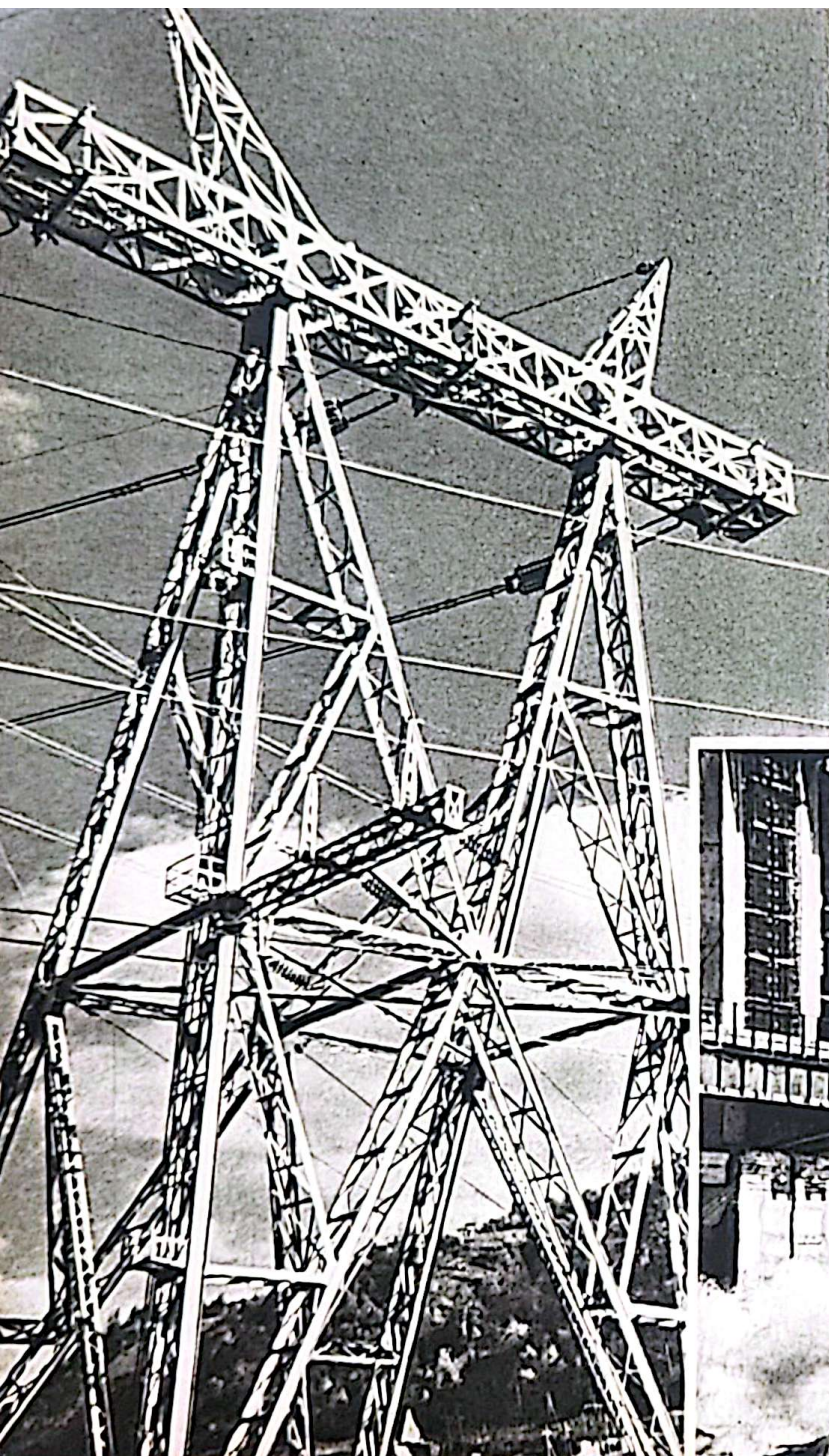
The world's largest blast furnace at the Krivoi Rog Metallurgical Works, Ukrainian S.S.R.



Seven-Year Plan
Steel
(million tons)

54.9 91

1958 1965



During its economic development the U.S.S.R. has rapidly surpassed one country after another. Whereas in 1913 tsarist Russia occupied fifth place in the world for her volume of industrial output, the Soviet Union is now second after the U.S.A., while for coal and iron extraction and the output of woollen textiles and sugar it occupies first place in the world. Soviet industry now produces more than Britain, France and West Germany together. The Soviet Union produces almost 20 per cent of the world's total industrial output.

The Soviet Union considers it its duty to give economic aid to the peoples of those countries which have only recently taken the road of independent development. It is helping them to build up their industry, to train their own experts, to develop agriculture and, on that basis, to improve the living conditions of their population. The reason the Soviet people give this aid is not because they have surplus resources which they cannot use in their own country. It is because they know from their own experience how difficult it is for the economy of a country to be raised without aid from other countries, and so they sincerely desire to help the peoples of those countries to get rid as quickly as possible of backwardness and poverty, this burdensome inheritance from colonial rule, and to secure a life worthy of man.

At present the U.S.S.R. is trading on terms of mutual advantage with more than 70 countries. The wide assortment of goods the U.S.S.R. can export and the interest it has in acquiring many goods from abroad create favourable conditions for developing trade relations with any country in the world.

Seven-Year Plan

Electric Power

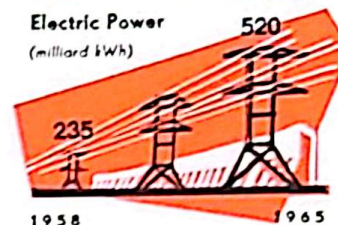
520

(million kWh)

235

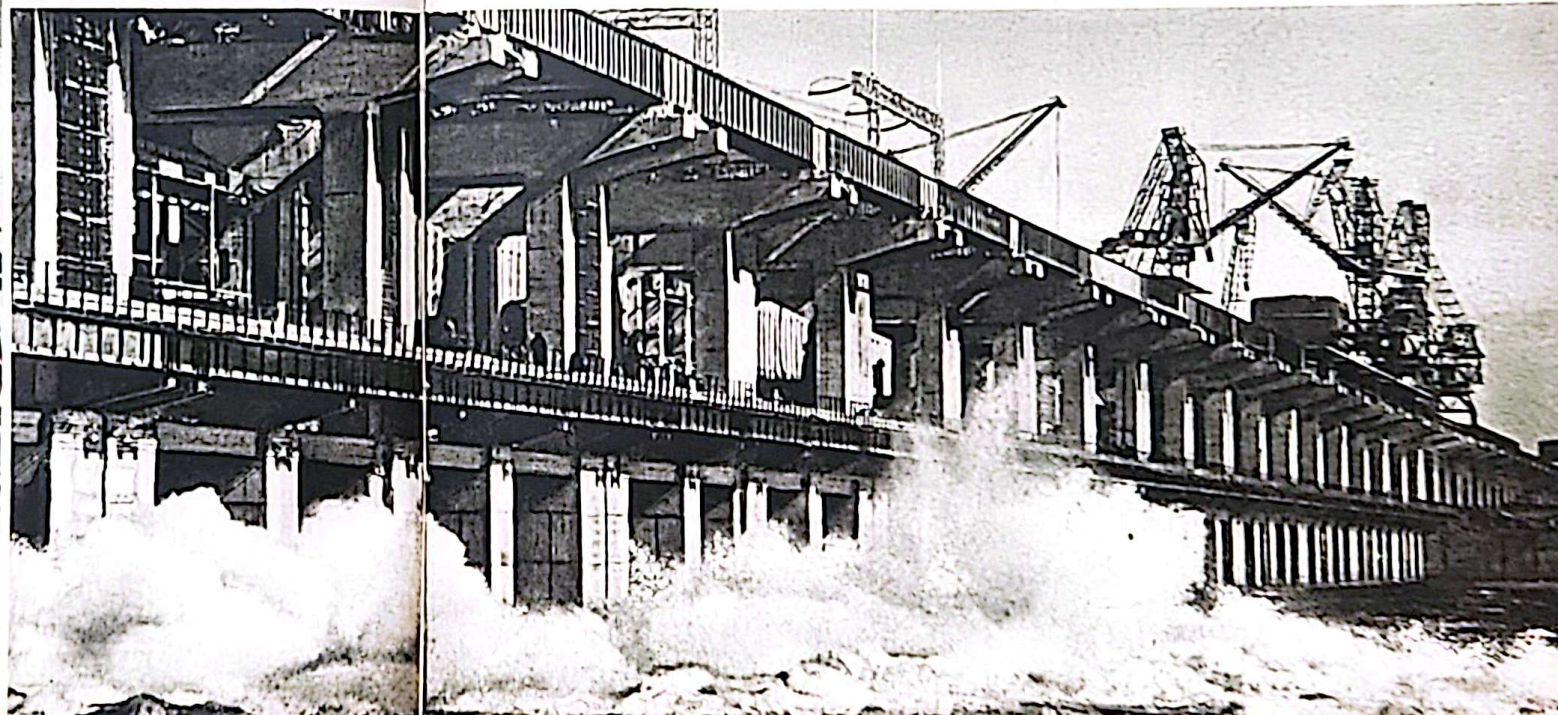
1958

1965



Soviet industry will reach a still higher level after the fulfilment of the present Seven-Year Plan. The plan provides for an 80 per cent increase in industrial output in 1965 as compared with 1958. In 1965, for example, heavy industry will put out every two days machine-tools equal to the total annual output of tsarist Russia in 1913. The output of electric power and oil will more than double and that of gas will increase fivefold. Thousands of new enterprises will be built in all branches of industry. Among these will be the world's largest blast and open-hearth furnaces and hydropower stations like the Bratsk (4.5 million kW) and the Krasnoyarsk (5 million kW). New atomic power stations with various types of reactors, many thousands of machine-tools and mechanisms will be

The world's largest hydropower station at Stalingrad

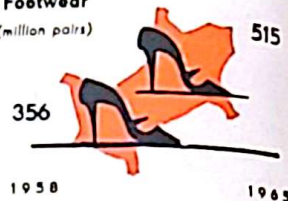




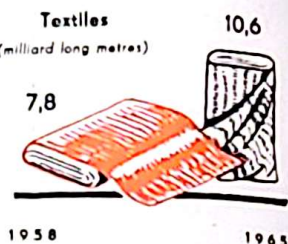
Young textile workers - innovators in production

Seven-Year Plan

Footwear
(million pairs)



Textiles
(billion long metres)



The fruits of technological progress affect every sphere of industry and, primarily, heavy industry. Today, for example, it takes only 5-6 months to erect huge open-hearth furnaces in the U.S.S.R., 8-9 months for blast furnaces and 6-8 months for complex technological lines of cement works with powerful revolving furnaces.

Another example. New machinery made it possible between the years 1951 and 1958 almost to double labour productivity at power construction sites. During the Seven-Year Plan period the Soviet Union will set in motion power capacities almost equal to those introduced in Britain, France and West Germany together during the whole of their history.

Economic Councils. More than 200,000 state industrial enterprises are working and over 100,000 building projects are in hand throughout the boundless expanses of the U.S.S.R.

How is this gigantic economic mechanism administered?

The flourishing economy of the Union Republics, the skilled manpower that has been trained for all branches of national economy, made it possible in 1957 to reorganise the system of managing industry and building projects. Economic administrative areas (over 100 of them) were set up. The majority of the previously existing industrial and building ministries were abolished, and the enterprises and building projects they administered were transferred to corresponding Economic Councils which proceeded to direct the enterprises now combined on the territorial principle. The Economic Councils, in their turn, are controlled by the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics. The Economic Councils are under the general supervision of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. through the medium of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics.

The reorganisation of the industrial management gave wide scope for the initiative of the working people in every enterprise and afforded more favourable conditions for using the resources and opportunities available in each economic area.

put into operation. Automation and complex mechanisation of production will be introduced on a wide scale.

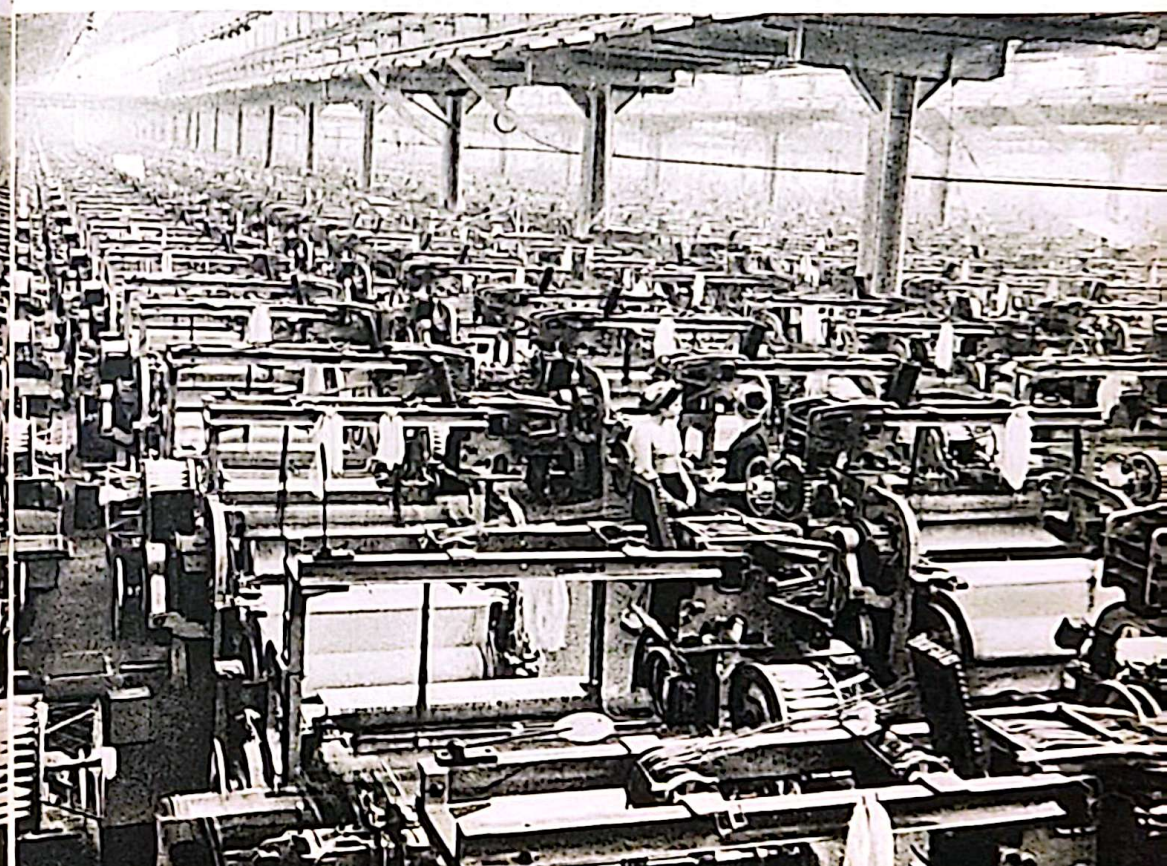
The results of the first two years of the Seven-Year Plan period definitely indicate that the Seven-Year Plan will be fulfilled ahead of schedule. For instance, the plan envisaged an increase of 17 per cent in industrial output for 1959-1960. Actually, there was an increase of 22.1 per cent.

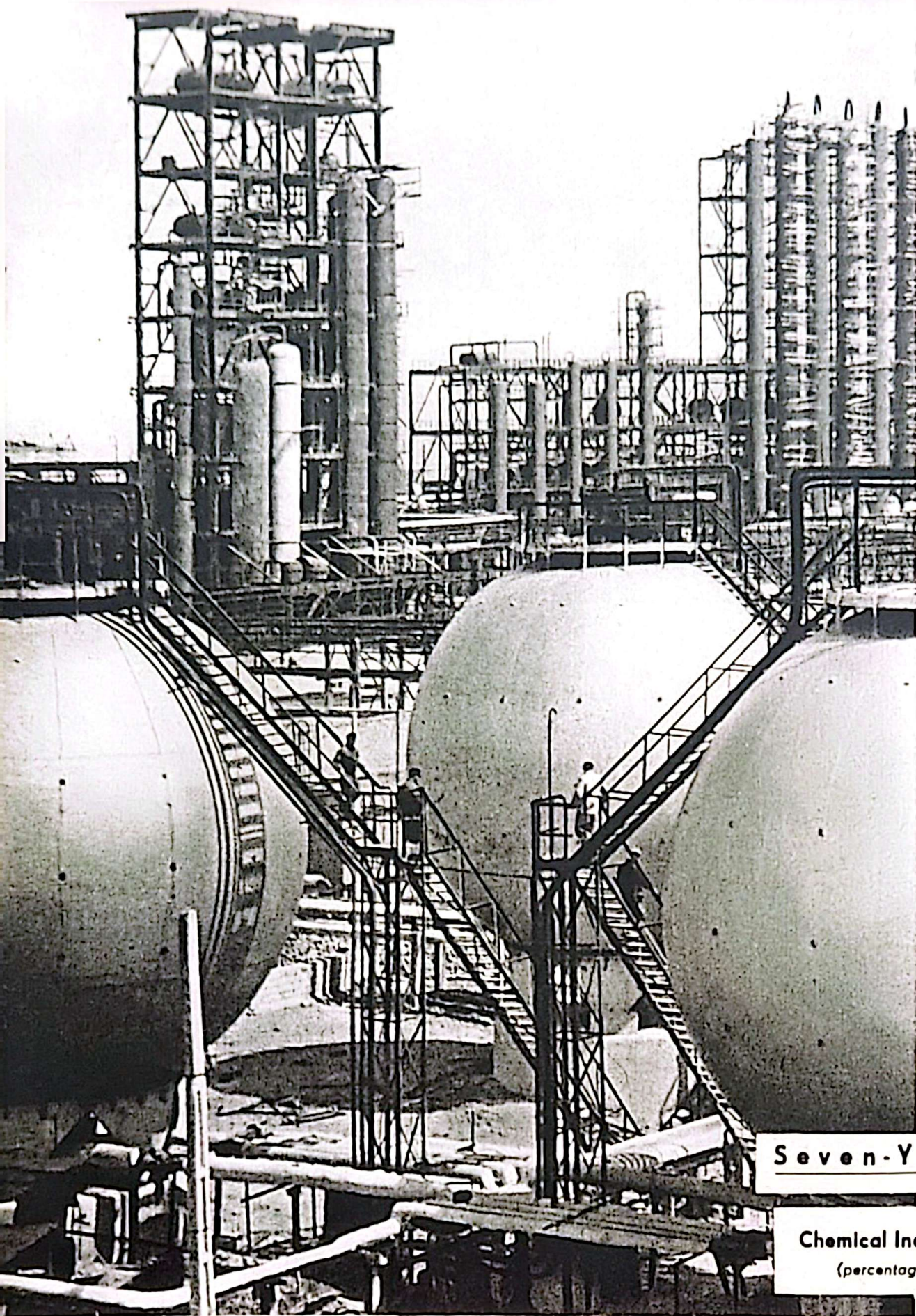
At the existing rate, the Seven-Year Plan for industry will be fulfilled in six years, and in seven years the volume of industrial output will not show an 80 per cent increase, as planned, but will be doubled.

Technological Progress. A very rapid process of complex mechanisation and automation is taking place in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. During the first two years of the Seven-Year Plan period Soviet industry produced more than 4,760 new types of machinery, machine-tools, mechanical devices and instruments, and over 2,800 even-flow, conveyor, automatic and semi-automatic lines were introduced.

Mechanisation and automation very considerably lighten the work of the people, make it more creative and, at the same time, help to solve national economy's major tasks. It seems that only a short time ago Soviet people were filled with pride because their industry was producing rotor-blade 115,000 kW turbines for the hydropower stations on the Volga. But now the engineers have developed a radial-axle turbine for the Bratsk Hydropower Station which has no equal in the world. Its efficiency is 225,000 kW. The time is not far off when they will be making 500,000 kW hydroturbines.

New weaving mill at Kamyslin, R.S.F.S.R.
Lines of 4,000 automatic looms

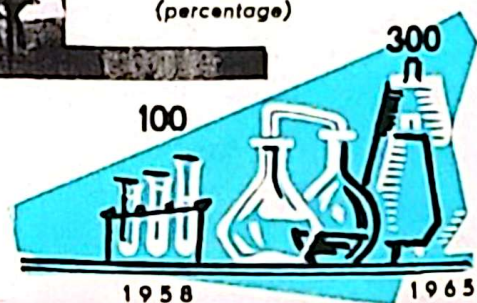




Synthetic rubber plant at Sumgait, Azerbaijan
S.S.R.

Seven-Year Plan

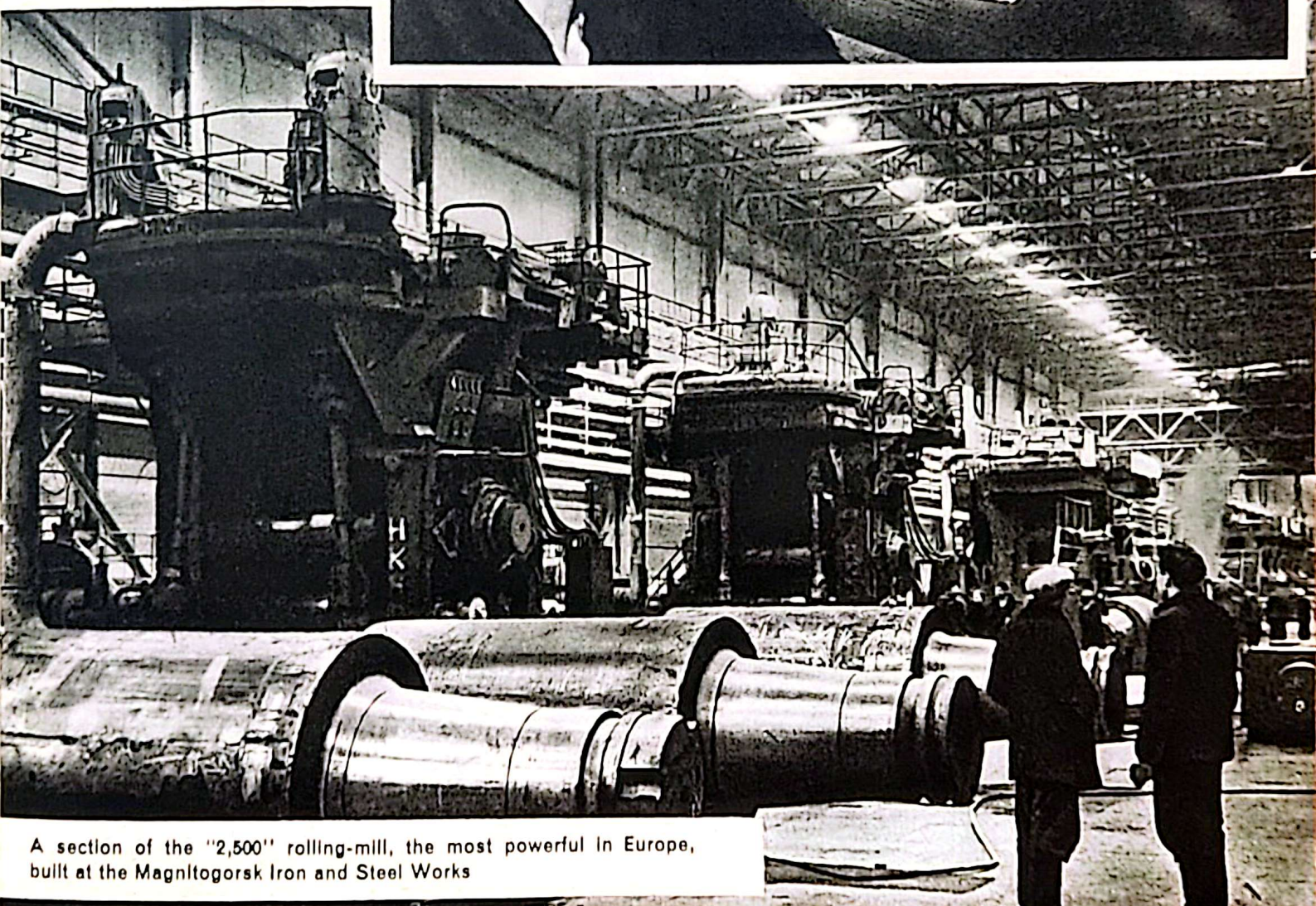
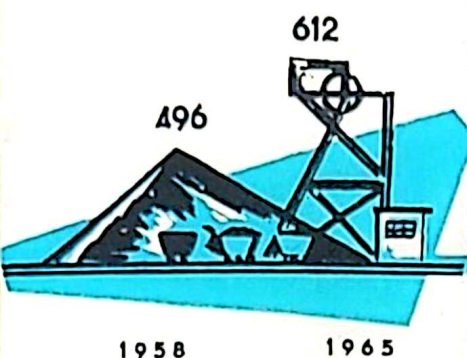
Chemical Industry
(percentage)



Nikolai Mamal, a well-known miner and Hero of Socialist Labour, with his team-mates

Seven-Year Plan

Coal
(million tons)



A section of the "2,500" rolling-mill, the most powerful in Europe, built at the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works



IL-18, a turbo-prop liner, at Vnukovo airfield, Moscow

An Economy Which Knows No Crises. The question may arise as to how the Soviet people were able in so short a time to accomplish this great leap in their development.

The explanation should be sought in the Soviet social and state system, in socialist ownership of the means of production, in the whole socialist system of national economy which is carried out on a scientific, planned basis which excludes anarchy, over-production crises and unemployment. In the U.S.S.R. everyone works to increase the wealth of the whole of society, and that means that everyone works for himself.

Of decisive importance in the economic development of the U.S.S.R. has been the fact that the Soviet people took the new road of industrialisation, the socialist road of industrialisation, which required that priority be given to the building and development of heavy industry.

But the priority development of heavy industry did not at all mean cutting down the production of consumer goods for the people. On the contrary, the light and food industries have also accomplished a huge leap forward. In 1959, 15 times as many consumer goods were produced as in 1913 in the old Russia.

Although the Soviet state still sets itself the task of rapidly developing heavy industry, the economic might of the country is now so great that it can spend more and more of its resources on the requirements of light industry and accelerated development of agriculture.

What is the source of these colossal capital investments? The funds for new investments come from the accumulated capital of the state enterprises. As the economy develops, these accumulations rapidly increase, eliminating from the Budget all other sources of revenue. At the present time, for instance, 90 per cent of all the Budget revenue in the U.S.S.R. comes from the profits of socialist economy. In the next five years—after the abolition of taxes—the accumulated capital of the socialist enterprises will be the only source of Budget revenue and capital investments.

Under the Seven-Year Plan the state's capital investments in the national economy during the period will reach the figure of about 200,000 million rubles! This is almost as much as the total amount invested in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. during 41 years of Soviet power.

The basic funds of the national economy will be doubled. In the course of seven years the Soviet people will produce as much as the country has ever produced during its entire history.

The Creative Labour of the People. Everything the country has today has been created by the heroic labour of the Soviet people. Things were difficult for them at times. In the early years they often went without essentials and worked under difficult conditions to build the industrial giants, the powerful thermo- and hydropower stations. The knowledge that the development of the national economy and culture, improvements in living standards and the fate of the new social system depended entirely on their labour inspired the people in the performance of this historic feat.

For the Soviet people, the knowledge that they are the masters of their destiny is the source of their constant inspiration and of their creative attitude to labour. Every year millions of Soviet workers put forward vast numbers of rationalising proposals which aim at improving production, thus acting as inventors. In 1950 nearly 2,400,000 inventors and rationalisers put forward more than 4,000,000 suggestions. Of this number more than 2,500,000 were introduced into production. This meant an economy of over 1,400 million rubles in one year.

Prospectors of the Future. This is the name given in the U.S.S.R. to people who belong to those groups of workers in industry and agriculture which are patriotically competing for the right to be called communist-work brigades or communist-work factories. The members of this movement do their utmost to give only the highest-quality output and to overfulfil the planned production quotas. Many of them study through correspondence classes and at evening educational institutions. In their daily lives they adhere to high moral and ethical standards and develop their finest human qualities.

Today approximately eight million Soviet people belong to this movement. The patriotic initiative of Valentina Gaganova, a young working woman from Vysni Volochok, who is a brigade-leader in a cotton textile factory, sprang from these people. The essence of her initiative is that the leading people working in the advanced sectors should transfer their services to the more backward sectors, without material benefit but, on the contrary, at some material loss to themselves during the early stages, and, because of their experience, bring them into line with the more advanced sectors. The noble sentiments of collective work and comradeship assistance form the basis of the Gaganova initiative.

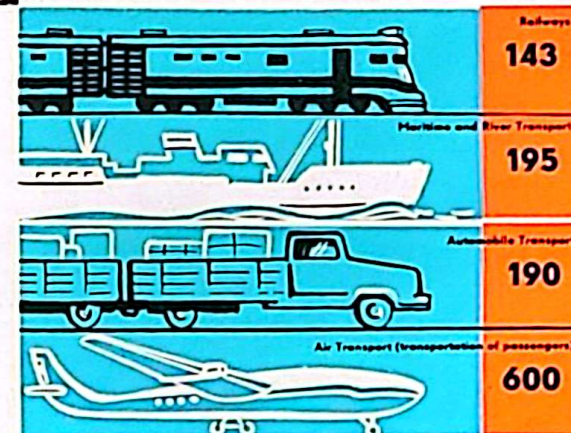
This mass patriotic movement for communist work will undoubtedly accelerate the development of Soviet society.

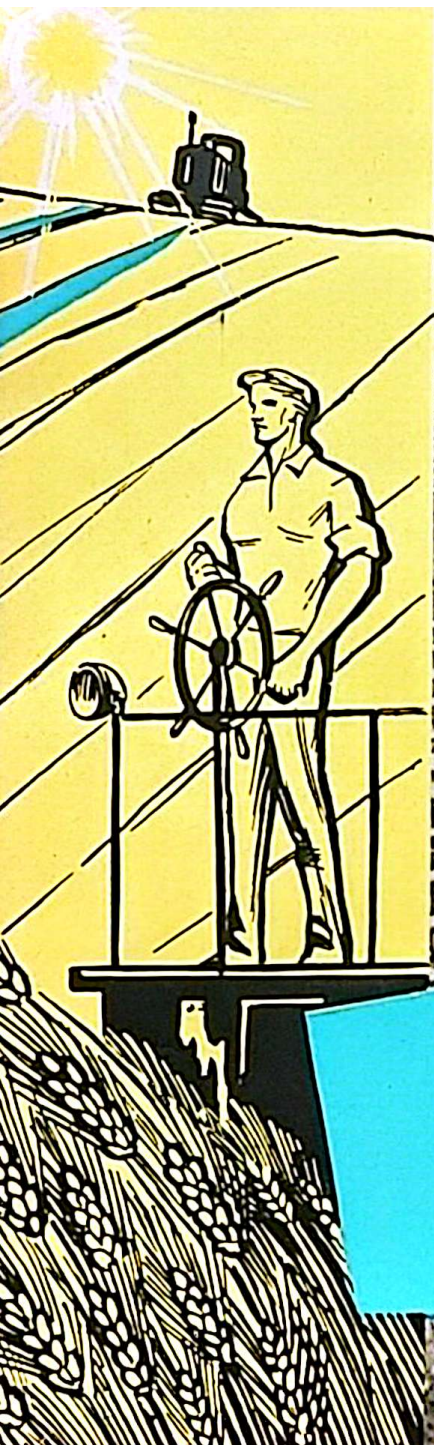
Seven-Year Plan

Freight Turnover

1958 = 100

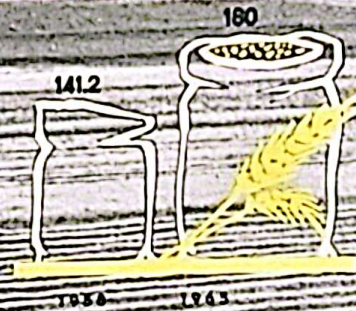
1965





Seven-Year Plan

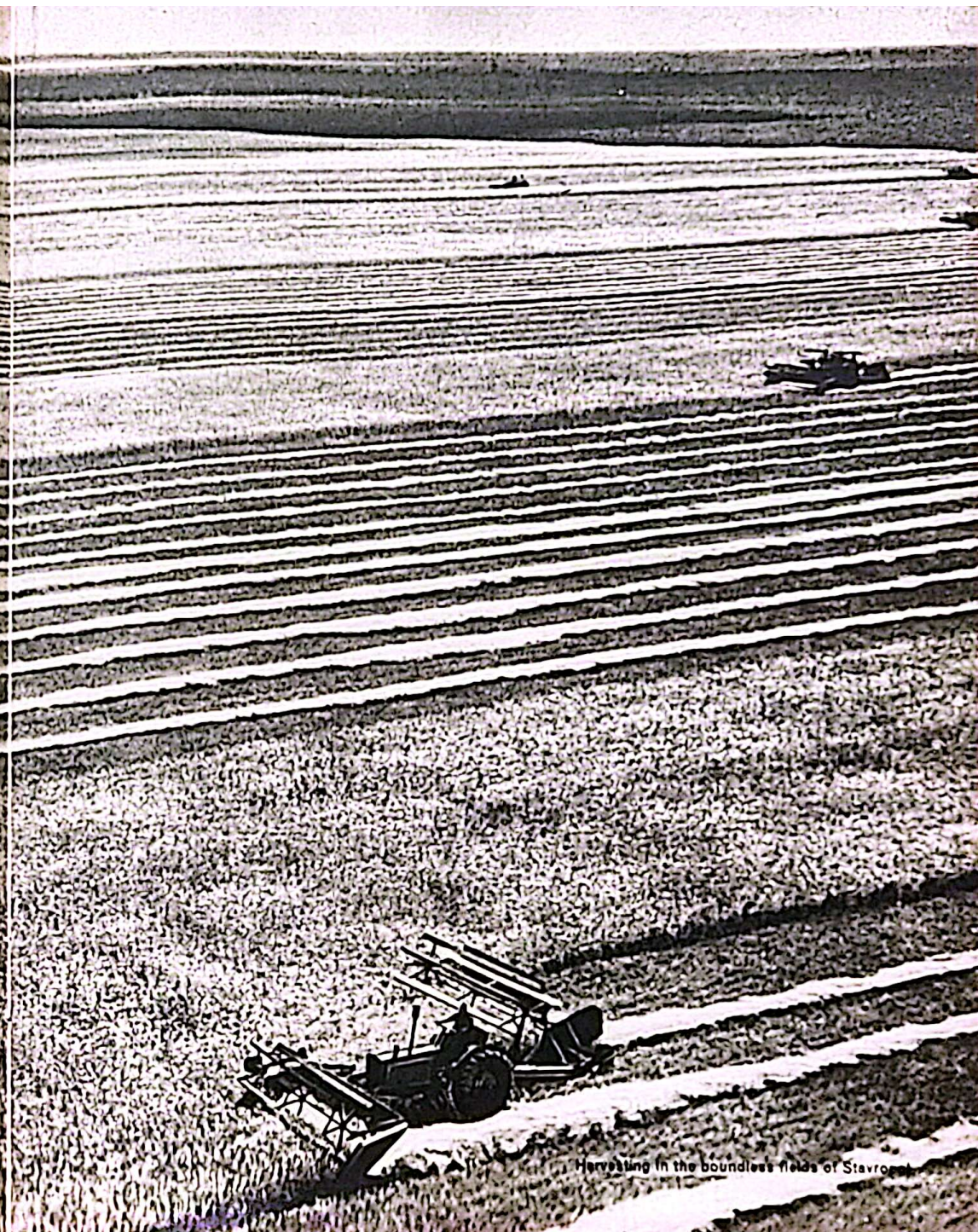
Grain
(million tons)



Cotton
(million tons)



Agriculture



Harvesting in the boundless fields of Stavropol

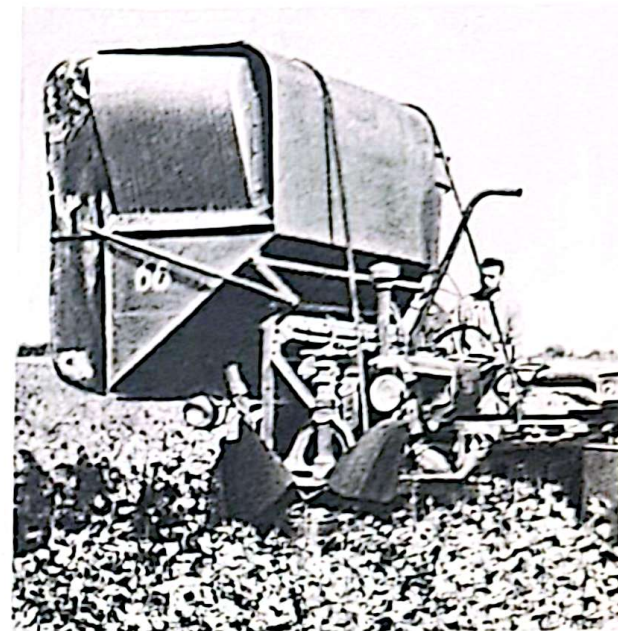


◀ This maize gladdens the heart

After being given land, the vast majority of the peasants combined together in collective farms, production co-operatives, where they work as a community, buy their machines and implements on a joint basis and receive remuneration according to the amount and quality of the work they performed. In the U.S.S.R. there are 6,500 state farms in addition to the 54,600 collective farms.

In tsarist Russia the peasants only knew the wooden plough and harrow. But in 1960, over two million tractors, 500,000 combine-harvesters and 750,000 lorries were in use in Soviet agriculture. The technical revolution in agriculture was based on the powerful heavy industry built up by the Soviet people.

Today more than 300,000 specialists with a higher or secondary specialised education are working in the collective and state farms. Millions of peasants have a general, secondary or an incomplete secondary education. The peasants rely on the day-to-day assistance given them by scientists and use advanced methods of land cultivation. New kinds of crops which are more suited to the existing natural conditions are being introduced on the broadest scale. Livestock breeds are improving. Wide use is made of new, more effective methods of feeding livestock. Every year mineral fertilisers are being applied on an increased scale.



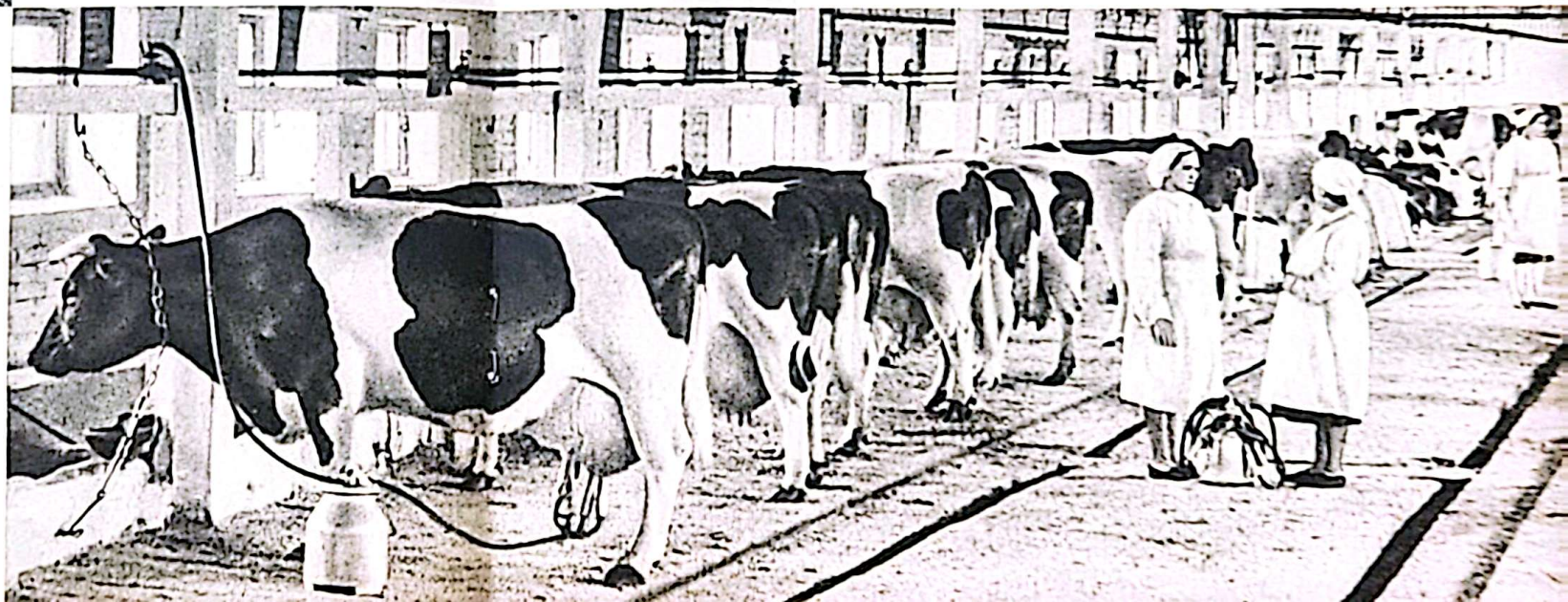
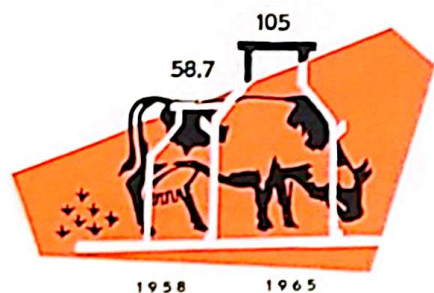
Reaping cotton

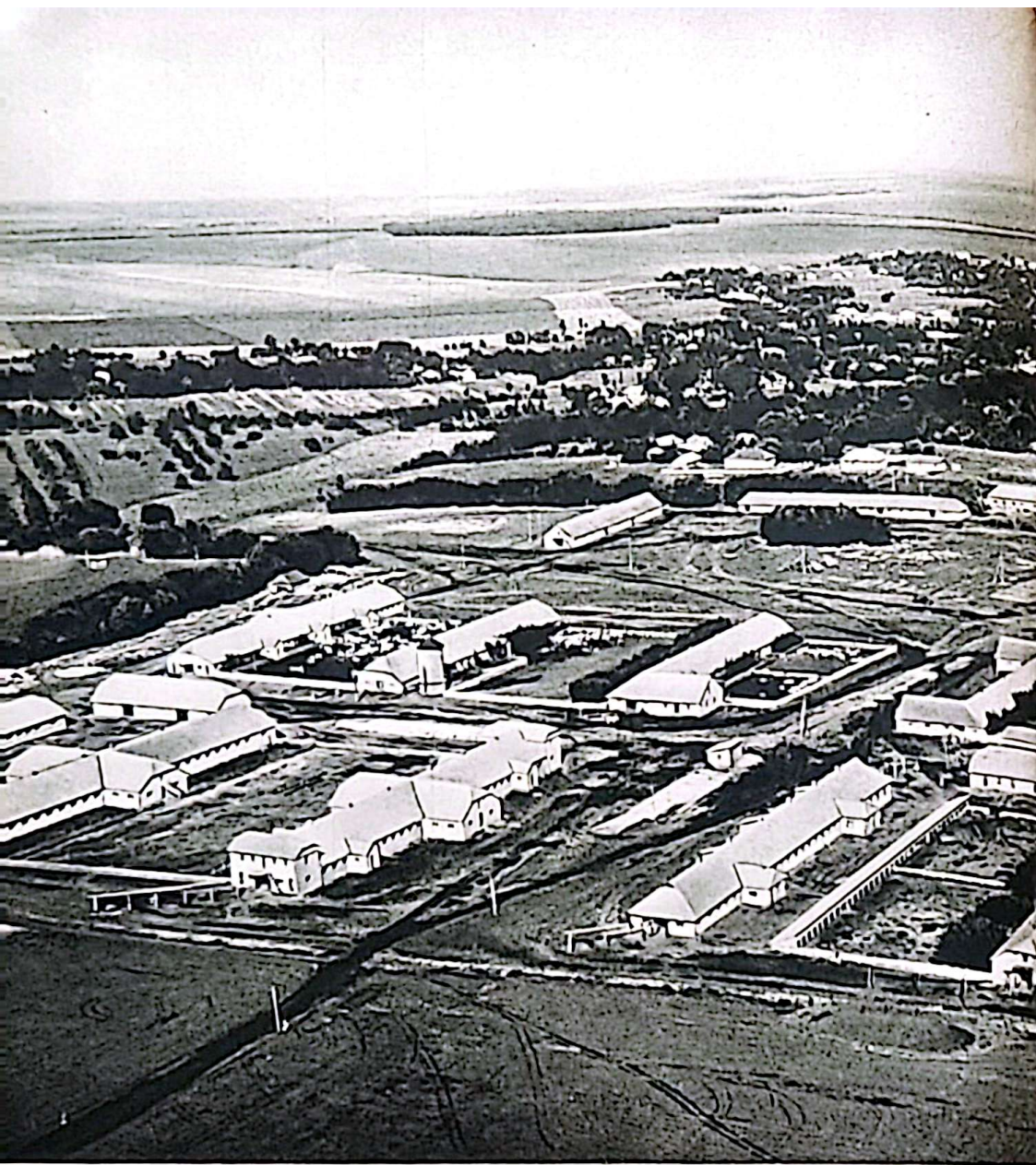
On a Siberian state farm ▶

Seven-Year Plan

Milk

(million tons)





A glimpse of the countryside

Grain economy is the basis of agricultural production in the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. produces annually 4,000-4,500 million poods of wheat alone. It is far ahead of the U.S.A. in wheat production, though the U.S.A. is the largest grain producer in the world.

Compared with 1913, the production of maize, sunflowers, sugar-beet and potatoes has increased several times. The Soviet Union holds first place in the world for its yield of sugar-beet. Cotton production has increased sixfold compared with pre-revolutionary Russia and now the cotton yield is the highest in the world.

In recent years new lands have been put under cultivation on an unprecedented scale: 41 million hectares of virgin and fallow lands have been ploughed up. This exceeds the sumtotal of the areas sown to grain crops in the following nine European countries: France, Italy, the German Federal Republic, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.

The new lands have justified one hundredfold all the labour spent on working them. Here is just one example. After fulfilling the 1960 plan of grain sales to the state, the agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R. gave the country 1,801 million poods of grain. Of this, 1,069 million poods came from the areas of former virgin and fallow lands.

During the last five years the development of U.S.S.R. agriculture has been particularly great. In this period the production of marketable grain has increased on the average (compared with 1953) by more than 1,000 million poods. State purchases of milk have increased almost two and a half times, and of meat have more than doubled.

The Plenary Meeting of the C.C. C.P.S.U. held in January 1961 discussed the further development of the country's agriculture. The output of agricultural produce should be ahead of the demand of the population. The Plenary Meeting put this requirement to the people working in agriculture and livestock-breeding.

Such is the demand of the times. During the last five years, the population of the U.S.S.R. has grown by more than 18,000,000. In the same period wages have risen by 17,100 million rubles, taxes reduced by 870 million rubles and pensions increased by 4,000 million rubles. The total cash income of the population has increased by 24,200 million rubles in new money, estimated for one year. The cash incomes of the rural population have also increased. This has led to a considerably greater demand for food commodities and, primarily, for meat, milk and butter.

The Decision of the Plenary Meeting states that it is possible in the U.S.S.R. to increase, over and above the figure envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan, the capital investments in agriculture and the industry serving agriculture, in the production of tractors and agricultural machinery, mineral fertilisers and building materials.

Considerably more attention will be paid to irrigation. Additional millions of hectares of land in Central Asia, the South of the Russian Federation, the Volga area, the South Ukraine, the Trans-Caucasian republics will have water and will produce cotton, rice, maize, and make possible a substantial expansion in the output of produce from live-stock breeding. Land-improvement outside the Black-Earth belt of the R.S.F.S.R., in the Western Ukraine, in the Byelorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian republics will also extend the areas sown to grain and fodder crops and help to improve the standard of live-stock breeding.

In the very near future the U.S.S.R. will create the conditions when further development of agriculture will not depend on the vagaries of nature. Then, no matter what the meteorological conditions, the country will get the necessary amount of products to satisfy fully the people's requirements.

Culture and Science

Education for All. For a long time illiteracy has been almost completely non-existent in the Soviet Union. Universal, compulsory, eight-year education has been introduced throughout the country; millions of young people are studying in secondary schools and higher educational institutions. Very many correspondence classes, evening schools, technical colleges and institutions have been established for persons who are employed at work but who wish to continue their education. The state provides additional annual vacations with pay and also days for leave of absence from work, so that these people can sit for examinations, carry on their studies during term-time, or prepare theses for diplomas.

One special feature of the Soviet educational system is that every form of education is free. Moreover, the state pays a stipend to students attending secondary specialised schools or higher educational institutions and provides them with hostel accommodation.

The Soviet educational system aims at bringing education as closely as possible to daily life, organising it so that young people will not only receive a good theoretical grounding but will also acquire definite working skills and so become better equipped for an independent life.



The Lomonosov State University, Moscow

The U. S. S. R. has:

Schools	more than 221 thousand
Schoolchildren	over 33.3 million
Higher and secondary specialised schools	over 4 thousand
Students	over 4 million

The U. S. S. R. has:

over 3,500 scientific	and research institutions
over 310,000 scientists	

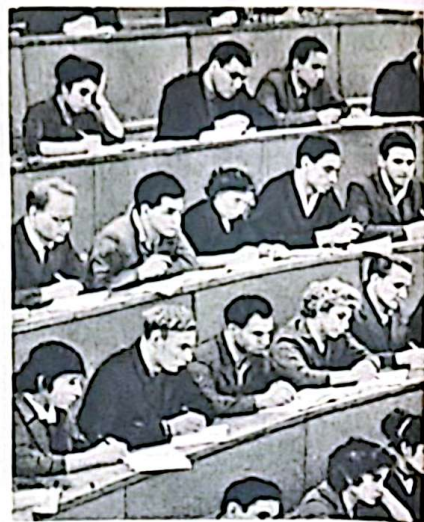
In the U. S. S. R.:
over 1,000 million copies
of books come out annually

By the beginning of 1960/61 school year 52 million people – five times as many as before the Revolution – were studying in schools of all grades and types and at the various courses available throughout the country.

Higher education is equally well established in the national republics and regions as in the central districts. For example, in Uzbekistan, where previously the entire population was quite illiterate, there are now 110 students to every 10,000 of the population. This is three times as many as in France, seven times as many as in Turkey and sixteen times as many as in Iran. In the whole of the Central Asian republics, which before 1917 had practically no intelligentsia, every fourth inhabitant nowadays has had a higher or a secondary education.

There are more than 13 million people in the U.S.S.R. who have a higher, an unfinished higher, or a specialised secondary education. For the number of specialists who have graduated from higher educational institutions, the U.S.S.R. has far surpassed all other countries of the world. Thus, for example, whereas 38,000 engineers graduated in the U.S.A. in 1959, 108,000 graduated in the U.S.S.R. in the same year and 117,000 in 1960.

The names of many Russian scientists have been inscribed in the history of world science. M.V. Lomonosov was a brilliant scientist. D. I. Mendeleev left a notable mark on the history of science with his periodic system of the elements. I. P. Pavlov, the physiologist, was the founder of the theory of the higher



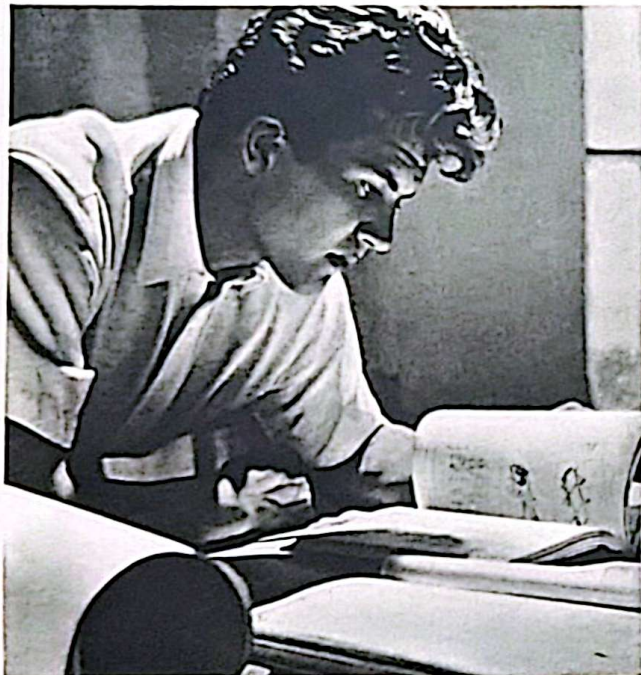
▲ Attending lectures



Some **900,000**

specialists with higher and secondary education are annually trained in the U.S.S.R.

Experimenting in a chemistry laboratory ▼



Today – a student, tomorrow – an engineer or, perhaps, a scientist

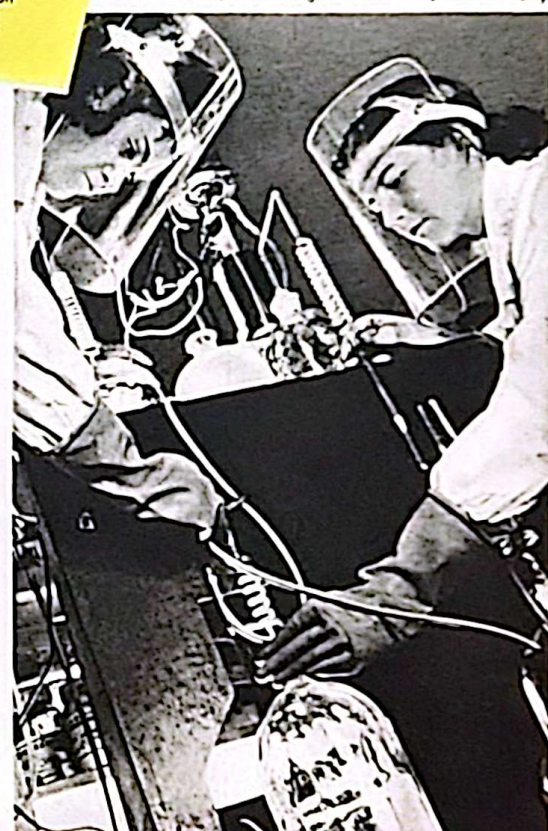
nervous activity. A. S. Popov invented radio. N. Y. Zhukovsky, the father of Russian aviation, created the school of modern aerodynamics. K. A. Timiryazev made a glorious contribution to the country's biology. I. V. Michurin was the greatest transformer of nature. K. E. Tsiolkovsky, the Russian scientist, laid the foundations of the theory of rocketry and interplanetary flights. One might name dozens of prominent scientists whose discoveries and inventions have made an invaluable contribution to the world's scientific treasure-store. But the scientists received no appreciable support from the tsarist government.

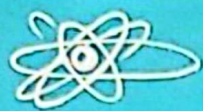
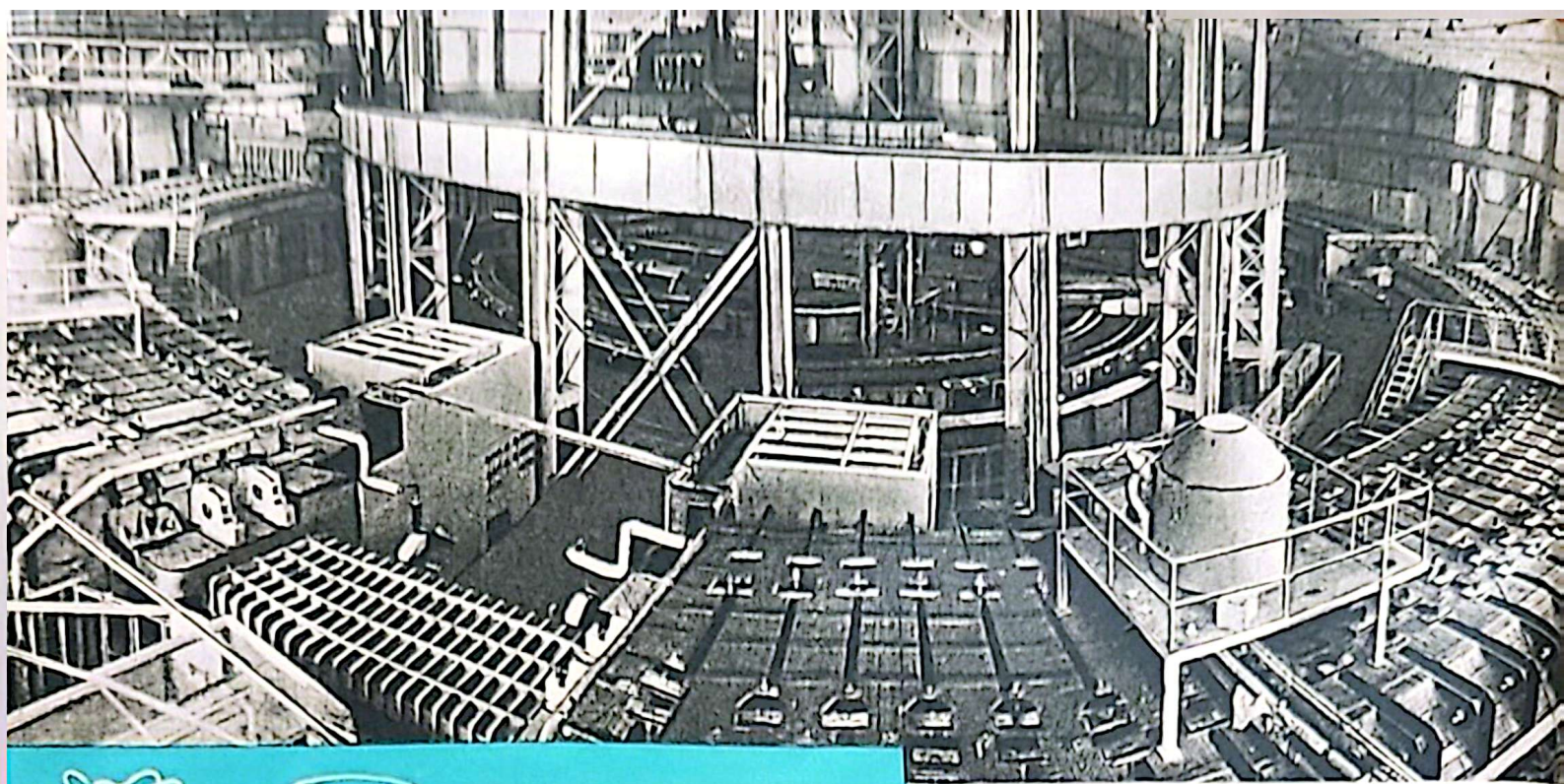
Soviet society has provided exceptionally favourable conditions for scientific development. From the outset it attracted scientists to the work of putting the state's long-term plans of development on to a scientific basis. All the years of the U.S.S.R.'s existence have been a period of sturdy scientific development. In 1960 there were 350,000 scientific workers in the U.S.S.R. (the figure was a little over 10,000 in 1913). Instead of the small laboratory where Mendeleev carried out his experiments, there are now splendidly equipped chemical institutes. Instead of the workshop where Zhukovsky toiled, institutes of aerodynamics, precision-tool industry, mathematics and computer technology have appeared. Instead of the little garden where Michurin experimented, thousands of collective- and state-farm orchards and special botanical gardens have been laid out.

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is one of the largest centres of world science. It includes 200 institutes, laboratories, observatories and other scientific establishments (in all there are over 3,500 scientific establishments in the country). All the Union Republics have their

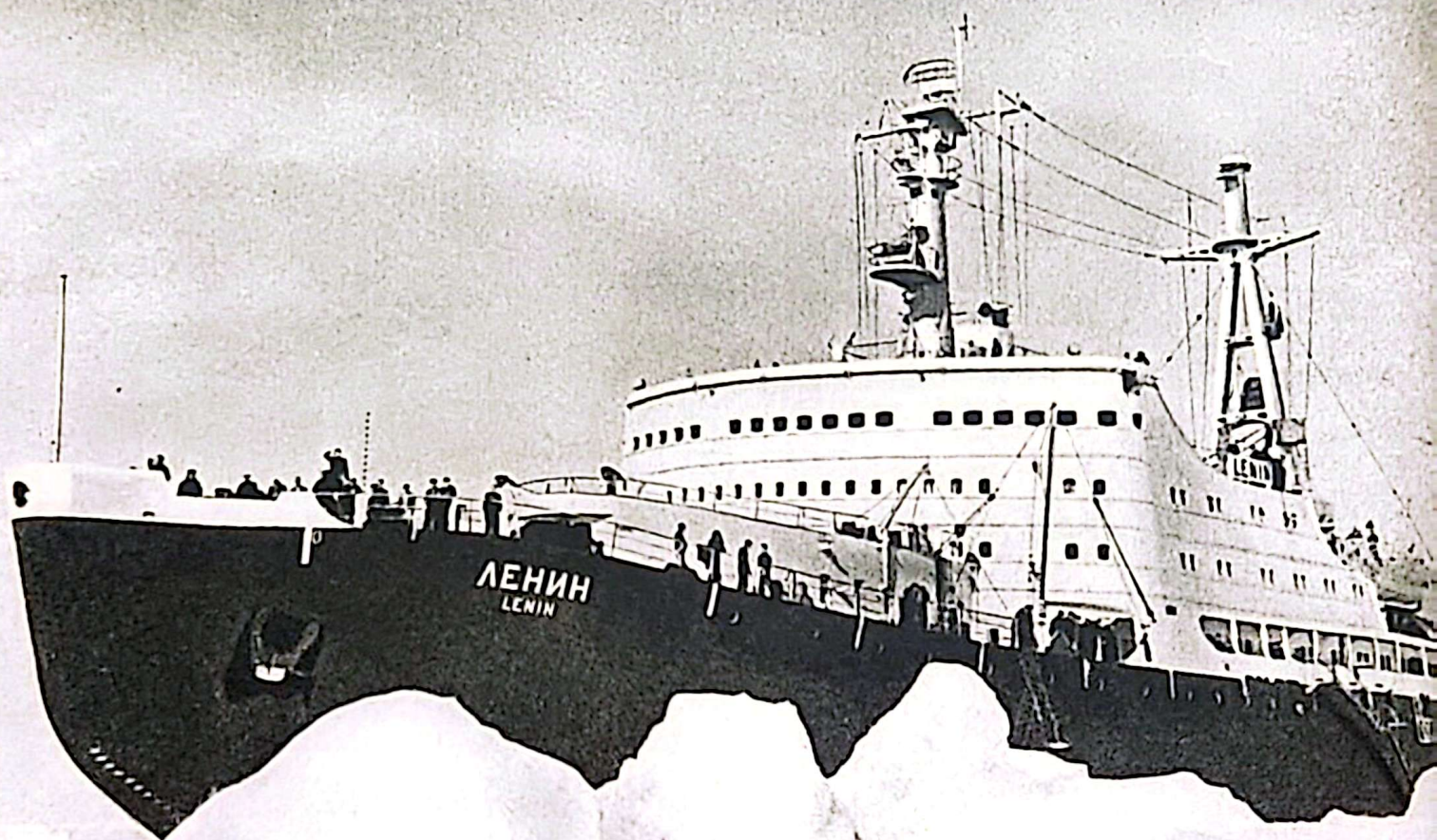


Studying literature at the Uzbek State University, Samarkand





▲ The Soviet 10,000-million electronvolt proton synchrotron – one of the world's largest



own national Academies of Sciences (in Moldavia there is a branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences).

The scientists of the U.S.S.R. have considerably multiplied the achievements of their predecessors and made a substantial contribution to world science. The mathematicians have been responsible for works of primary importance particularly in regard to the differential calculus, the constructive theory of functions, the analytical theory of numbers and the theory of probability. Physicists have won universal recognition in the sphere of atomic energy, low temperatures, cosmic rays, semi-conductors, radio and optics. Much has been achieved by Soviet chemists in regard to organic synthesis, the kinetics of chemical reactions, catalysis of superficial phenomena, etc. Soviet physiology holds one of the first places in world science.

In the U.S.S.R. successful work is in progress on atomic energy problems: the first atomic power stations in the world have been built, a powerful proton synchrotron, the inter-continental ballistic rocket, the famous sputniks and luniks, splendid jet-planes and the Lenin atomic ice-breaker have been constructed. The world's first manned space flight has been accomplished. The name of Yuri Gagarin, the first cosmonaut, is now familiar to all mankind.

In the course of the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, Soviet scientists and production innovators are solving complicated problems connected with the complex mechanisation and automation of production. Computers which do the work of tens of thousands of people are being developed at an accelerated speed. Problems connected with the creation of a single power grid throughout the U.S.S.R. are being worked on. Important work is in progress on semi-conductors and cosmic rays. Further investigations are being made into the atom nucleus, with particular attention centred on finding methods of controlling thermo-nuclear reactions. Chemists have turned their efforts to methods for obtaining a wide variety of products containing properties not present in natural materials. Biologists are trying to control the vital processes of the living cell and micro-organisms. Medical workers are engaged in the noble task of finding ways of prolonging man's span of life.

Representatives of the agricultural sciences are solving problems to raise crop yields, to increase livestock productivity, to widen the scope of the work on selection and seed production, to improve breeds of agricultural livestock.

Close connection is maintained between science and production, this being one of the basic principles on which Soviet scientific institutions work in general. This increasingly promotes the removal of the age-old division between mental and physical work.



Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet citizen, before his take-off for a space flight, early on April 12, 1961

Yuri Gagarin tells Soviet and foreign newsmen about his successful space flight



The Rise in the Living Standards

ration a worker receives for his work depends on its quantity and quality. Socialist society aims at developing the productive forces to such an extent as to ensure an abundance of products and to satisfy the needs of all citizens. This problem is being successfully solved and now the day is not far distant when Soviet society will be able to go over to the communist principle of distributing material wealth: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

The special feature, therefore, of the Soviet social system is that it does, in actual practice, guarantee a continual increase in the incomes of the working people. The real wages of the workers (taking into account pensions, allowances, free education and medical service and also the fact that unemployment has been abolished and working hours reduced) have increased nearly 6 times between 1913 and 1960. The real incomes of the working peasants have increased sixfold in the same period.

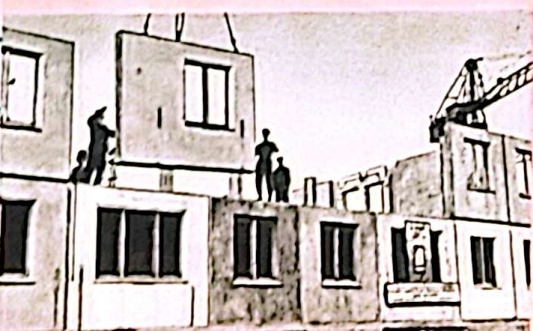
New blocks of flats in the country's towns and villages



The National Income. In the 43 years of the existence of the socialist state, the country's national income has increased 26-27 times. During the same period the national income of the U.S.A. has increased only a little more than threefold, and that of Britain and France has only doubled.

The entire national income of the U.S.S.R. belongs to the working people. Three-quarters of it is spent on satisfying the personal material and cultural needs of the population. The rest is used to expand socialist production and for other social requirements. The incomes of the workers and other employees in the U.S.S.R. consist of wages and salaries and various other additional benefits and allowances which the population receives from the state.

Each person in the U.S.S.R. receives his share of the material wealth on the socialist principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." In other words, the amount of remuneration



Seven-Year Plan

15 million flats in towns and 7 million houses in the countryside will be built in seven years

1959-1965





◀ Daddy's story



▲ Young Pioneers at their Artek Camp in the Crimea

◀ "First aid"



In a cake and confectionery shop

At a bookshop



to the 30- or 35-hour week. The U.S.S.R. will by then have the shortest working day and shortest working week in the world.

The introduction of the shorter working day in the U.S.S.R. does not mean lower wages but, on the contrary, goes hand in hand with increased wages for the majority of working people.

More and More House-Warmings. When visitors come to the Soviet Union they are inevitably struck by the tremendous scale of housing. The scaffolding on new buildings and huge cranes towering over them are a usual sight in the Soviet towns and workers' settlements. Whole blocks of new flats are springing up at an unprecedented rate in Moscow and Vladivostok, Leningrad and Murmansk, in the industrial Donets Basin and far Siberia in the taiga.

During the past decades there has been a fivefold increase in the total amount of housing available in the U.S.S.R. Yet the housing problem is still not solved. For this reason the Soviet Government in 1957 devoted special attention to housing and set itself the aim to give all working people in the next 10-12 years flats with all modern conveniences.

At present 8,600 new flats are made available every day to the Soviet working people. Special factories and works have been built, their final product being the house.



Show-room of woollen textiles at a department store

It is not surprising that between 1959 and 1965 the builders will be giving the country 15 million flats. In addition, 7 million houses will be built in the countryside. In other words, during the course of seven years almost 100 million people will be giving house-warming parties.

Here are some more extremely characteristic figures. In two years of the present Seven-Year-Plan period as much floor space has been built in the towns as existed previously in the whole of tsarist Russia, i. e., 180 million square metres. In the U.S.S.R., 14.5 flats per 1,000 of the population were built during 1959. It should be pointed out that in the U.S.A., 8.7 flats were built per 1,000 of the population in the same year, in Britain — 5.5, in France — 7.1, in the German Federal Republic — 10.5, and still less in other countries. During 1959 and 1960, 4,637,000 modern flats were made available to people living in Soviet towns.

Thus, the Soviet Union occupies first place in the world for the scale and speed of house-building. It is chiefly the state that builds these houses. And it is important to note here that rents in the U.S.S.R. are the lowest in the world. Rents, including communal services, are never more than 4-5 per cent of the family budget.

The living room of a standard town flat ▶



Seven-Year Plan

National Income
(percentage)

165

100

1958

1965

Increase in the People's
Real Incomes
(percentage)

140

100

1958

1965



The State
Academic Bolshoi
Theatre, Moscow

Art Belongs to the People

In every town and village universal attention is concentrated on events in the field of culture. Every new book, every brilliant theatrical performance, every opera and film is warmly welcomed and heatedly discussed by all kinds of people. The composers and performers of these works – the actors and writers, composers and musicians, producers and conductors – are among the most popular people in the U.S.S.R. Thousands of links connect them with audiences that run into many millions. "A creations of the heart," as Maxim Gorky called the arts, is addressed to the people, the wisest of all its critics and admirers.

All the books put out by the hundreds of publishing houses in the country find their way to the U.S.S.R. Book Chamber in Moscow. Here more than 1,500,000 books can

be found in more than 23,000 million copies, published between 1918 and 1960 in 135 languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and countries abroad.

The population of the U.S.S.R. is seven per cent of the total world population, yet one-quarter of all the world's books are published here. Everything in world culture that the love of mankind has ever inspired meets with a lively response in the hearts of the Soviet people. A glance at the repertories of the theatres which stage the works of many foreign playwrights, at the translated literature (the U.S.S.R. occupies first place for book translation) will convince anyone on this point. Often the books of foreign authors are printed in more copies in the U.S.S.R. than in the authors' native lands.

V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, dreamed of the

day when the whole wealth of culture would be put at the disposal of the people. "Indeed, our workers and peasants," he said, "deserve something better than spectacles. They are entitled to real great art." This day has now arrived. The theatres, museums, picture galleries and concert halls are now filled with representatives of the widest sections of the people. They enjoy most outstanding works of art, they look at and listen to performances by the greatest masters of the land.

The performances of pianists and violinists D. Oistrakh, L. Oborin, S. Richter, I. Bezrodny, E. Gilels, and of other fine masters, who are warmly received in many parts of the world, stand in a class apart for simplicity, clarity, fullness of content, strength and temperament. The finest works of Prokofiev, Myaskovsky, Shostakovich, Khachaturyan and Kabalevsky, the songs of Dunayevsky, Solov'yev-Sedol and many other Soviet composers have won wide popularity. Over 1,300 different music academies and schools, 21 conservatoires and several conservatoire-type academies of higher learning are training worthy successors to these splendid performers and composers.

Among the favourite music and dance groups in the country are the U.S.S.R. State Folk Dance Company, directed by I. Molseyev, the Beryozka Dance Company and the Soviet Army Song and Dance Company, which

are equally well known abroad. Each Union Republic has its own national song and dance companies, and many towns have organised their own choirs and national instrumental orchestras.

Probably there is no one who, while spending a few days in Moscow, has failed to visit the Bolshoi Theatre with its world-famous ballet. The Gorky Art Theatre and the Maly Theatre in Moscow, the Kirov and Pushkin Theatres in Leningrad are much loved by theatre-goers. There are also famous theatrical groups in Kiev, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk and many other towns.

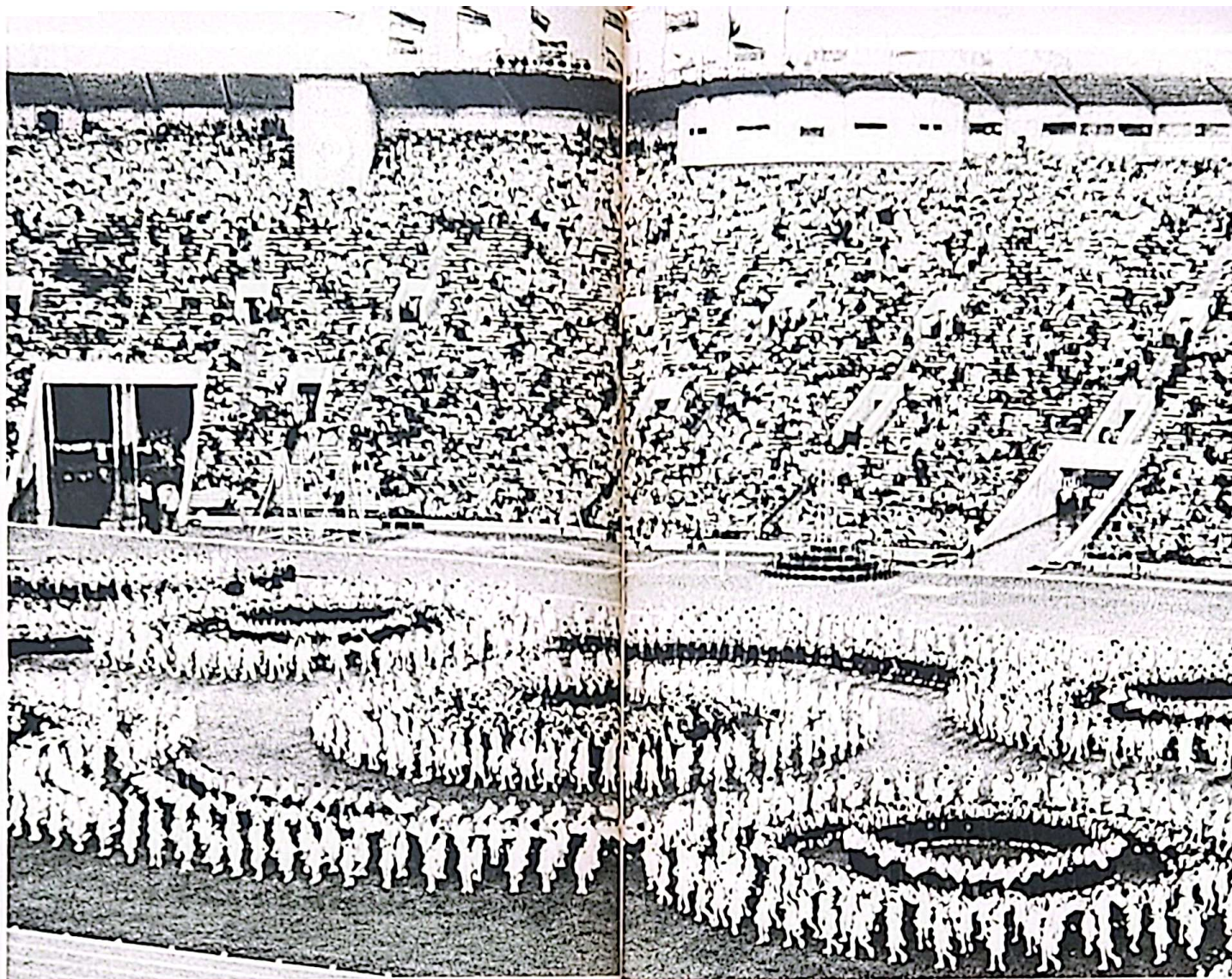
Every evening the footlights are switched on and the curtains raised in the 500 theatres of the U.S.S.R. In 1959 alone, 89 million people attended their performances.

The cinema is the most popular form of the arts in the U.S.S.R. Every year 35 film studios put out hundreds of feature films, popular-scientific and documentary films. More than 3,600 million people attended the cinemas in 1960.

People who love dancing, music and acting become members of the Palaces and Houses of Culture. There are more than 129,000 clubs of this kind in the U.S.S.R., where the work is carried on by hundreds of thousands of amateur art groups with many millions of members. Folk art is very popular. Many fine artists, singers and composers began their creative work in amateur art groups.

Beryozka's dancers





OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

◀ Yuri Vlasov

◀ Vera Krepkina

◀ Lydia Skoblikova

◀ Pyotr Bolotnikov

Boris Shakhlin ▶

Larisa Latynina ▶

Tamara Press ▶

Victor Kapitonov ▶



Sports for the Millions. Soviet society shows great concern about the physical training of its citizens, particularly young people. Soviet people have opportunities of engaging in every kind of sports.

The main thing about the physical culture movement in the U.S.S.R. is its mass character. Approximately 200,000 physical culture groups with over 20,000,000 members engage in more than 50 types of sports. They have 2,000 large stadiums, over 6,000 sports grounds, over 27,600 football fields, over 200,000 volley-ball and basket-ball pitches and many other sports facilities.

The last two Olympic Games in Melbourne and Rome, where Soviet sportsmen carried off the largest number of awards (for example, in Rome they won 103 medals, 43 of which were gold ones) are evidence of the considerable success of Soviet sports.

